

Subpart B—Medical Grounds of Ineligibility

§ 40.11 Medical grounds of ineligibility.

(a) *Decision on eligibility based on findings of medical doctor.* A finding of a panel physician designated by the post in whose jurisdiction the examination is performed pursuant to INA 212(a)(1) shall be binding on the consular officer, except that the officer may refer a panel physician finding in an individual case to USPHS for review.

(b) *Waiver of ineligibility—INA 212(g).* If an immigrant visa applicant is inadmissible under INA 212(a)(1)(A)(i), (ii), or (iii) but is qualified to seek the benefits of INA 212(g)(1)(A) or (B), 212(g)(2)(C), or 212(g)(3), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under the applicable provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the alien until the consular officer has received notification from INS of the approval of the alien's application under INA 212(g), unless the consular officer has been delegated authority by the Attorney General to grant the particular waiver under INA 212(g).

(c) *Waiver authority—INA 212(g)(2)(A) and (B).* The consular officer may waive section 212(a)(1)(A)(ii) visa ineligibility if the alien qualifies for such waiver under the provisions of INA 212(g)(2)(A) or (B).

[56 FR 30422, July 2, 1991, as amended at 62 FR 67567, Dec. 29, 1997]

§§ 40.12—40.19 [Reserved]

Subpart C—Criminal and Related Grounds—Conviction of Certain Crimes

§ 40.21 Crimes involving moral turpitude and controlled substance violators.

(a) *Crimes involving moral turpitude—*
(1) *Acts must constitute a crime under criminal law of jurisdiction where they occurred.* Before a finding of ineligibility under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) may be made because of an admission of the commission of acts which constitute the essential elements of a crime involving moral turpitude, it must first

be established that the acts constitute a crime under the criminal law of the jurisdiction where they occurred. A determination that a crime involves moral turpitude shall be based upon the moral standards generally prevailing in the United States.

(2) *Conviction for crime committed under age 18.* An alien shall not be ineligible to receive a visa under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) by reason of any offense committed prior to the alien's fifteenth birthday. Nor shall an alien be ineligible to receive a visa under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) by reason of any offense committed between the alien's fifteenth and eighteenth birthdays unless such alien was tried and convicted as an adult for a felony involving violence as defined in section 1(l) and section 16 of title 18 of the United States Code. An alien tried and convicted as an adult for a violent felony offense, as so defined, committed after having attained the age of fifteen years, shall be subject to the provisions of INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) regardless of whether at that time juvenile courts existed within the jurisdiction of the convictions.

(3) *Two or more crimes committed under age 18.* An alien convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude or admitting the commission of acts which constitute the essential elements of such a crime and who has committed an additional crime involving moral turpitude shall be ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I), even though the crimes were committed while the alien was under the age of 18 years.

(4) *Conviction in absentia.* A conviction in absentia of a crime involving moral turpitude does not constitute a conviction within the meaning of INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I).

(5) *Effect of pardon by appropriate U.S. authorities/foreign states.* An alien shall not be considered ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) by reason of a conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude for which a full and unconditional pardon has been granted by the President of the United States, by the Governor of a State of the United States, by the former High Commissioner for Germany acting pursuant to Executive Order 10062, or by the United States Ambassador to the Federal Republic of

Germany acting pursuant to Executive Order 10608. A legislative pardon or a pardon, amnesty, expungement of penal record or any other act of clemency granted by a foreign state shall not serve to remove a ground of ineligibility under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I).

(6) *Political offenses.* The term “purely political offense”, as used in INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I), includes offenses that resulted in convictions obviously based on fabricated charges or predicated upon repressive measures against racial, religious, or political minorities.

(7) *Waiver of ineligibility—INA 212(h).* If an immigrant visa applicant is ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) but is qualified to seek the benefits of INA 212(h), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under that provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the alien until the consular officer has received notification from INS of the approval of the alien’s application under INA 212(h).

(b) *Controlled substance violators—(1) Date of conviction not pertinent.* An alien shall be ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) irrespective of whether the conviction for a violation of or for conspiracy to violate any law or regulation relating to a controlled substance, as defined in the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 802), occurred before, on, or after October 27, 1986.

(2) *Waiver of ineligibility—INA 212(h).* If an immigrant visa applicant is ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) but is qualified to seek the benefits of INA 212(h), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under that provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the alien until the consular officer has received notification from INS of the approval of the alien’s application under INA 212(h).

§ 40.22 Multiple criminal convictions.

(a) *Conviction(s) for crime(s) committed under age 18.* An alien shall not be ineligible to receive a visa under INA 212(a)(2)(B) by reason of any offense committed prior to the alien’s fifteenth birthday. Nor shall an alien be ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(B) by reason of any offense committed between

the alien’s fifteenth and eighteenth birthdays unless such alien was tried and convicted as an adult for a felony involving violence as defined in section 1(l) and section 16 of Title 18 of the United States Code. An alien, tried and convicted as an adult for a violent felony offense, as so defined, committed after having attained the age of fifteen years, and who has also been convicted of at least one other such offense or any other offense committed as an adult, shall be subject to the provisions of INA 212(a)(2)(B) regardless of whether at that time juvenile courts existed within the jurisdiction of the conviction.

(b) *Conviction in absentia.* A conviction in absentia shall not constitute a conviction within the meaning of INA 212(a)(2)(B).

(c) *Effect of pardon by appropriate U.S. authorities/foreign states.* An alien shall not be considered ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(B) by reason in part of having been convicted of an offense for which a full and unconditional pardon has been granted by the President of the United States, by the Governor of a State of the United States, by the former High Commissioner for Germany acting pursuant to Executive Order 10062, or by the United States Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany acting pursuant to Executive Order 10608. A legislative pardon or a pardon, amnesty, expungement of penal record or any other act of clemency granted by a foreign state shall not serve to remove a ground of ineligibility under INA 212(a)(2)(B).

(d) *Political offense.* The term “purely political offense”, as used in INA 212(a)(2)(B), includes offenses that resulted in convictions obviously based on fabricated charges or predicated upon repressive measures against racial, religious, or political minorities.

(e) *Waiver of ineligibility—INA 212(h).* If an immigrant visa applicant is ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(B) but is qualified to seek the benefits of INA 212(h), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under that provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the